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Open File Report 6133

Report of Activities, 2003 Resident Geologist Program

Regional Land Use Geologist Report: Northwestern, Northeastern and Southern Ontario Regions

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ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Regional Land Use Geologist Report:
Northwestern, Northeastern and Southern Ontario Regions

by

R.L. Debicki, A.P. Drost, R.J. Fraser, D.J. Rowell and G.R. Yule

2004

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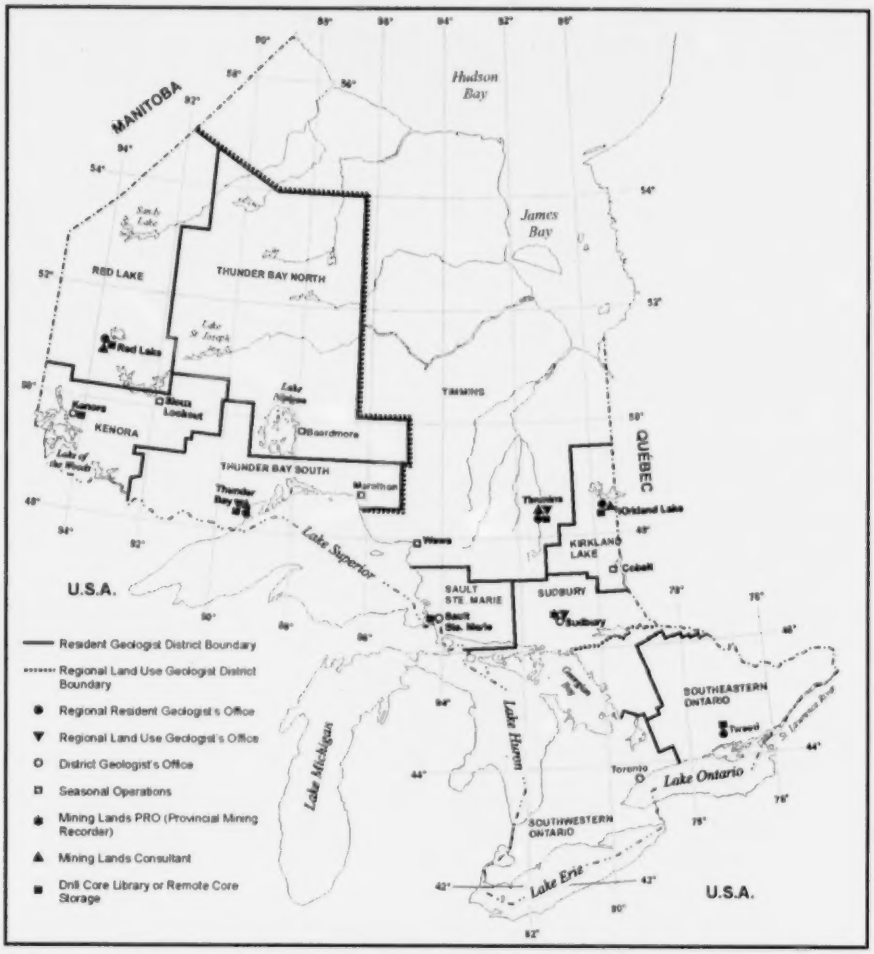

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Ontario Geological Survey
Resident Geologist Program

Regional Land Use Geologists—2003

by

R.L. Debicki, A.P. Drost, R.J. Fraser, D.J. Rowell and G.R. Yule

2004

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REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGISTS—2003

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INTRODUCTION

The Regional Land Use Geologist group was established within the Resident Geologist Program in 2000 to respond to clients in government, agencies, non-governmental organizations and the mineral sector. Many of the services provided by the Regional Land Use Geologists relate to land use planning and access matters that are of interest to, or may directly affect, prospectors and developers and their activities. Many of the services require knowledge and expertise that are outside the traditional knowledge and experience of practicing geoscientists. For example, land use planning in Ontario can involve a number of different provincial ministries, and more than 12 provincial legislative acts with accompanying regulations, guidelines and policies. Some relate to Crown land, while others relate to private land.

Group members have geoscience and mineral sector expertise, combined with a broad understanding of land use legislation, regulations and issues. They work closely with the Resident Geologist Program's Regional Resident Geologists and District Geologists, other representatives of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), and staff members from other ministries to optimize Ontario's land base for sustainable, safe and environmentally responsible mineral resource development. Their activities include

- providing information to Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) about the geology and mineral potential of areas of interest, and the possible effects on the mineral sector of initiatives such as Room to Grow and the Northern Boreal Initiative;
- working with MNR, the mineral sector, and the forest industry to provide opportunities for representatives of the mineral sector to comment during the forest management planning process, and to encourage them to participate, and to ensure that mining lands and access to them are considered along with the mineral potential of the area while forest management plans are being prepared;
- working with MNR to help prepare management plans for existing protected areas, and to minimize the impacts on the mineral sector of new protected areas, including those established through the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy;
- participating actively in regular meetings with counterparts from MNR to share information between the ministries, primarily in the context of land use planning;
- working with MNR, Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MMA), municipal governments and planning consultants to ensure that the annual sale of limited areas of Crown land does not preclude future exploration and development on existing mining lands or in areas of high mineral potential;
- working with MMA, municipal planners, and planning consultants to ensure that municipal Official Plans, Official Plan Amendments, and consents (lot severances) have regard for mineral resources, mining operations, possible related hazards, and mining lands;
- helping representatives of First Nations understand and participate in the mineral exploration and development process, while at the same time making the mineral sector aware of First Nation communities' concerns about activities on their traditional lands along with ways of mitigating or accommodating those concerns;

- advocating and co-ordinating the use of the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential (PSMP) mineral resource assessment methodology in all land use planning initiatives; and
- working to make the public at large, along with members of various interest groups, more aware of the interests and importance of the mineral sector and its activities and entitlements in Ontario.

The objective of the group is to effectively represent mineral-related values in the context of competing interests for land use, while helping mineral sector representatives be aware of the implications of legislation and regulations other than the *Mining Act* on their activities. These interests vary from place to place across the province, but all have the potential to restrict the availability of land, the access to it, or the activities on it, for mineral exploration and development purposes.

Contact information for the Regional Land Use Geologists, and other representatives of the Resident Geologist Program is available from

http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/resgeol/contact_e.asp

Please contact the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator or the Regional Land Use Geologist for your area of interest for further information about matters described in this annual report.

LAND USE POLICY AND PLANNING COORDINATOR

Introduction

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator is located in the MNDM's Mines and Minerals Division's headquarters in Sudbury, and is responsible for the overall co-ordination of the Regional Land Use Geologist group. There were 2 changes of staffing in the group in 2003.

In February 2003, Abraham Drost, northwest Regional Land Use Geologist returned to his home position after a six-month secondment as Mineral Development Consultant with the Ministry's Mineral Development Group. Peter Hinz, who had acted as Mr. Drost's replacement, returned to his home position of District Geologist in the Kenora Resident Geologist District.

In April 2003, Gord Yule, northeast Regional Land Use Geologist, left his position for new challenges with the Ministry's Mineral Development Group in Timmins. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator led the hiring process that resulted in the appointment of Robert Fraser as the new northeast Regional Land Use Geologist. Since Mr. Fraser has nearly 30 years' experience in mineral exploration and related activities, but had not previously worked with government, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also arranged for training relating to municipal planning, forest management planning, and other government-related matters as part of his initial experience as northeast Regional Land Use Geologist.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also hired and supervised 2 students through the Summer Experience Program who worked with the group in Sudbury for 7 weeks each, to ensure that they had a positive learning experience while providing valuable support for the Resident Geologist Program.

In addition to the supervisory activities outlined above, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator completed a range of management-related duties, such as reviewing and commenting on draft reports and presentations; preparing budget reports and briefing materials; and working with the Senior Manager and the northeast and northwest Regional Managers of the Resident Geologist Program on various program objectives.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator is also responsible for land use planning initiatives that are provincial, rather than local or regional in scope. As such, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator must be aware of matters of importance in the areas of each of the Regional Land Use Geologists, and must identify common existing and emerging issues for comprehensive review and consistent response province wide. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator therefore works on many of the same matters as the Regional Land Use Geologists, but with a provincial rather than regional perspective.

Ontario's Living Legacy

SITE REGULATION

The Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) land use strategy was announced in 1999 as the province's Crown land management initiative to provide representative protected areas in central Ontario. At the same time, it was intended to strengthen the economic health of the region. The land use strategy identified a total of 378 new provincial parks, park additions and conservation reserves, 9 Signature Sites and 86 enhanced management areas within the "Area of the Undertaking" as identified under the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*. Plans were for the new parks and conservation reserves to be regulated, and strategies for the other special management areas to be developed over the course of several years.

The ongoing protected site regulation process started in June 2000. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator worked with the Regional Land Use Geologists, staff of Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and representatives of the mineral sector on implementing the land use strategy during the year. The province-wide status of the regulation process at the end of 2003 is indicated in Table 1. Plans are to regulate another 13 sites early in 2004.

Table 1. Regulation status of Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) sites province wide.

Current Status	Parks			Conservation Reserves		
	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated
Number of Sites	69	106	65%	207	272	76%
Planned Regulation – Early 2004	1	106	1%	12	272	4%
Total to be Regulated – Early 2004	70	106	66%	219	272	81%

Work related to OLL included ensuring that the Regional Land Use Geologists were aware of upcoming requirements for information and had the resources needed to provide input at the appropriate time. Representatives of mineral sector organizations were also notified to make sure that they were aware of requests from MNR for input at various stages of OLL implementation, particularly with regard to planning for Signature Sites.

SIGNATURE SITES

As mentioned previously, the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy identified 9 Signature Sites in addition to the 378 new parks, park additions and conservation reserves. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator continued to represent the Mines and Minerals Division on an interministerial committee that worked with MNR and a team of planning consultants to develop a strategy for the Great Lakes Heritage Coast Signature Site. Information about the mineral resources, exploration activity, and mining land holdings in the area was provided to the planning consultants, and at public meetings where options for managing the area were discussed.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also worked to ensure that MNR invited the appropriate Regional Land Use Geologist or District Geologist to participate on the planning teams for the other Signature Sites, and assisted the Regional Land Use Geologists as needed in obtaining and providing information to their respective planning teams.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also reviewed, analyzed and consolidated other information regarding various aspects of implementing the land use strategy; prepared and presented briefing materials to senior staff of MNDM and MNR; and guided the Regional Land Use Geologists in related work. These activities included reviewing and commenting on Park Management Plans and Statements of Conservation Interest prepared for the new protected areas, and ensuring that provisions relating to the mineral sector are consistent with the provisions of the OLL land use strategy.

MINERAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS

The "Provincially Significant Mineral Potential" (PSMP) mineral resource assessment methodology was developed by an industry–government committee of geoscientists to support a provision in the OLL land use strategy. It provided that "controlled exploration" would be allowed in those portions of new provincial parks and conservation reserves where the mineral potential was determined to be provincially significant.

In mid-March 2002, however, the Government found that reconciling the needs of protected areas and the interests of the exploration community in such areas was proving to be too difficult, so announced that "controlled exploration" would not be allowed within the new protected areas. Although the change of March 2002 annulled the original impetus for developing the mineral resource assessment process, work to enhance and refine the methodology continued. The process has already proven to be a useful tool in identifying and minimizing competing interests in land use planning processes, including municipal planning and land use planning for Crown land.

The draft mineral resource assessment was posted on the Environmental Registry for public review and comment in 2002. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator worked with other staff of the Resident Geologist Program in 2003 to implement changes recommended by respondents to the public review, and to validate them by evaluating the results of test cases for metallic mineral deposits.

DISENTANGLEMENT

When it announced that "controlled exploration" would not be allowed, the government invited the Ontario Prospectors Association (OPA) and the Partnership for Public Lands (PPL) to meet with the support of MNDM and MNR, and to propose options for addressing mineral sector concerns for OLL sites where areas of mining lands were recommended for regulation as new protected areas. These meetings came to be known as the "disentanglement exercise".

The areas of conflict between pre-existing mining lands and planned protected areas were designated as "forest reserve" when the OLL land use strategy was established. The land use strategy provided that mineral exploration and development activities could continue within forest reserves as long as the mining lands remained in good standing, but once the mining lands had lapsed, the areas would be added to the planned protected areas. The land use strategy also provided for access to forest reserves for exploration and development.

At the time the land use strategy was approved, there were forest reserves associated with 107 of the new parks and conservation reserves, province wide. Some of these conflicts were resolved when more detailed mapping information became available. Others were resolved when the pre-existing mining lands lapsed. The OPA and PPL submitted their recommendations for "disentangling" 27 of the remaining 46 sites to the Minister of Northern Development and Mines and the Minister of Natural Resources on July 2, 2003. The 4 possible options for resolving each of the conflicts are

- maintain the status quo;
- make a minor boundary adjustment, without adding replacement land to compensate for the change;
- make a boundary change, and add replacement land to compensate for the change; and
- find a completely new protected site.

The OPA and PPL also advised the ministers that they had agreed to disagree on options for resolving the other 19 sites, and were leaving it up to the government to find solutions for them. Six stand-alone forest reserves are still under discussion.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator worked with the Regional Land Use Geologists and colleagues at MNR to provide information for the mining lands in question, including details about assessment credits on file, as requested by the OPA in support of the disentanglement meetings. Senior managers from MNR and MNDM have been reviewing these recommendations and will make proposals for response to be submitted for the Ministers' review and approval.

ROOM TO GROW

The Ontario Forest Accord is an adjunct to the OLL land use strategy, in that it was released at the same time as the land use strategy, and includes provisions for establishing additional protected areas if the amount of wood harvested from within a forest management unit increases. The provision for establishing additional protected areas is known as "Room to Grow". Management and staff of the ministries of Natural Resources and Northern Development and Mines are currently working on defining the process for fully implementing and facilitating Room to Grow. There are currently 2 pilot Room to Grow exercises going on in the province, both in northwestern Ontario. One involves Bowater Incorporated, and the other involves Longlac Wood Industries. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator supported the work of the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist in acquiring and presenting information relating to mining lands and the mineral potential of the areas in question to the Room to Grow planning teams.

Other Protected Areas

During 2003, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator supplied colleagues at MNR with comments regarding the proposed Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area and its potential impact on mineral exploration and development. Although the proposed park has been under discussion for a number of years, and has the support of prominent environmental associations, progress with regard to this proposed new protected area has been slow.

Forest Management Plans

There will be 49 forest management units in Ontario as of April 1, 2004. The number dropped from 50 in 2002–2003 when the English River Forest and Brightsand Forest were combined. The boundaries of the 49 forest management units are illustrated in Figure 1. Of the 49, 45 have sustainable forest licences issued under the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* to companies or partnerships. The province, through MNR, continues to have management responsibility for 3 forest management units, including the Southern Ontario management unit, which consists largely of private land, and is not subject to the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*. The remaining forest management unit is the Algonquin Park Forest.

This year is the peak year for forest management planning workload with 12 plans scheduled for implementation in 2005 and 15 plans scheduled for implementation in 2006 under preparation. In addition, planning efforts for 6 plans to be implemented in 2007 will begin early in the fiscal year. These 6 plans will be the first to be developed subject to the provisions of the newly revised Forest Management Planning Manual.

Forest management units in Ontario range in approximate size from 210 000 hectares, with 122 000 hectares of productive forest, to 1 863 000 hectares with 1 549 000 hectares of productive forest. The average size of the 50 2003 forest management units was 710 000 hectares with 550 000 hectares of productive forest. Overall, there are approximately 34 086 000 hectares of managed forest in the province, including forest, non-productive forest, and non-forested land and water, with 26 396 000 hectares of that being productive.

Parks, conservation reserves and areas of unmanaged Crown forests within forest management units are not included in the size calculations of the forest management units. In cases where parks and conservation reserves were established through the OLL land use strategy, however, the newly designated protected areas are being deducted from the totals of managed forest and productive forest when the plans for forest management units are updated on their five-year cycle. This means that some areas of productive forest set aside as new parks or conservation reserves have not yet been deducted from the total areas of managed and productive forest in the province. The actual area of productive forest in the province is therefore something less than 26 396 000 hectares.

The number of forest management units has been steadily decreasing due to amalgamations since the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* was enacted in 1994. A reduction in the number of management units generally takes place through the amalgamation of 2 and sometimes 3 existing management units. The amalgamation is concurrent with the implementation date of a forest management plan for the newly amalgamated management unit. The savings generated by amalgamation are primarily represented by forest planning and administrative efficiencies. Further amalgamations are planned and/or expected over the next several years. The overall change in the number of forest management units is shown in Table 2. Further rationalization may take place after 2006–2007.

Table 2. Change in the number of forest management units since 1995.

Date	Number of Forest Management Units
April 1, 1995	81
April 1, 1996	78
April 1, 1997	71
April 1, 1998	69
April 1, 1999	68
April 1, 2000	73
April 1, 2001	56
April 1, 2002	54
April 1, 2003	50
April 1, 2004	49
April 1, 2005	48
April 1, 2006	47

The names of the various forest management units are listed in Table 3 in numerical order according to the management unit number shown in Figure 1. Some management units straddle the boundaries between 2 of the Regional Land Use Geologists' areas, so are listed later in this document in the reports for both areas. The name of the newly consolidated unit, along with the names of the units that were combined, are also listed in Table 3.

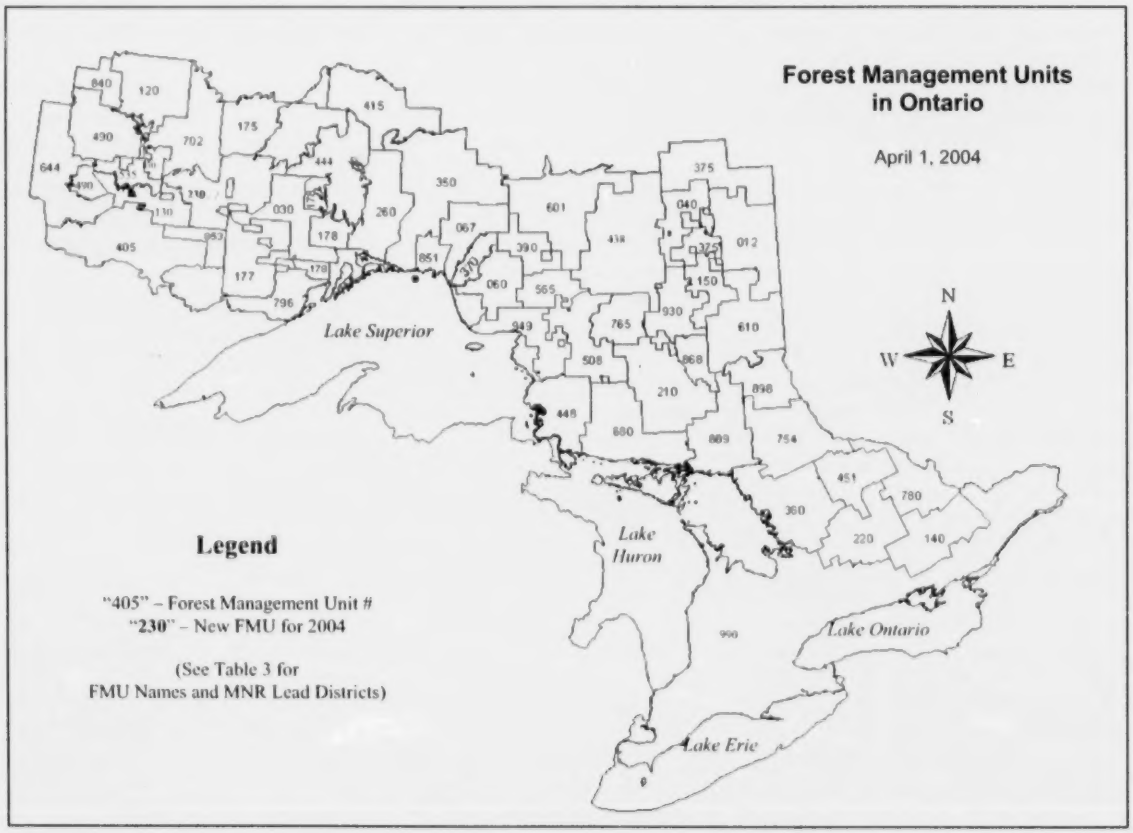

Figure 1. Locations of forest management units in Ontario, April 1, 2004.

Each management unit requires a forest management plan (FMP) to guide all forestry operations in the Crown forests in question. The FMPs cover a rolling twenty-year cycle, and are reviewed and updated every 5 years. This means, for example, that plans spanning the years 1999–2019 will be renewed in 2004 for the period 2004–2024, and plans spanning the years 2000–2020 will be renewed in 2005 for the period 2005–2025. Forestry operations include road construction, maintenance, and abandonment; stream crossings and their abandonment; timber harvesting; and silvicultural practices.

The plan must have regard for all resource values including social (cultural, heritage, and tourism) and ecological (fish, wildlife and environmental). The forest industry must also have regard for (and according to MNR policies, shall consult with) holders of mining rights regarding planned annual work schedules and their potential impact on exploration activities and installations (i.e., disturbance of survey grids, trenches, drill casings, or claim boundaries). The forest sector may have to provide compensation to the mineral sector for such impacts and disturbances.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator and the Regional Land Use Geologists worked with other MNDM staff members to provide information to MNR regarding the mineral potential and mining lands status of areas where forestry management planning is underway. They also worked to convey information to mineral sector clients about opportunities to contribute to forest management planning in their areas, such as at forest management planning open houses. In particular, information was provided through handouts and posters at the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada annual convention, and at the northwestern and northeastern Ontario regional symposia sponsored by local prospectors' associations and the Ontario Prospectors Association.

Table 3. List of forest management units in Ontario (2004–2005).

FMU #	FMU Name ([1] – new for 2004)	Plan Period	Status	SFL Effective Date	MNR Lead District	RLUG Region
012	Iroquois Falls Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1999	Cochrane	NE
030	Spruce River Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1999	Thunder Bay	NW
040	Smooth Rock Falls Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1995	Cochrane	NE
060	White River Forest	2003–2023	SFL	April 1, 2002	Wawa	NW
067	Big Pic Forest	2002–2022	SFL	April 1, 1996	Wawa	NW
120	Trout Lake Forest	2004–2024	SFL	April 1, 1998	Red Lake	NE, NW
130	Wabigoon Forest	2003–2023	SFL	April 1, 1997	Dryden	NW
140	Mazinaw–Lanark Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 2002	Bancroft	S
150	Nighthawk Forest	2003–2023	SFL	pending	Timmins	NE
175	Caribou Forest	2002–2022	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sioux Lookout	NW
177	Dog River–Matawin Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Thunder Bay	NW
178	Black Sturgeon Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 2001	Nipigon	NW
210	Spanish Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 2001	Sudbury	NE
220	Bancroft–Minden Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 2001	Bancroft	S
230	English River Forest[1]	2004–2024	SFL	April 1, 1998	Dryden	NW
260	Lake Nipigon Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 2002	Nipigon	NW
350	Kenogami Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Nipigon	NW
360	French–Severn Forest	2004–2024	SFL	April 1, 1998	Parry Sound	S
370	Black River Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1996	Wawa	NE, NW
375	Cochrane–Moose River	2003–2023	CR	pending	Cochrane	NE
390	Nagagami Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 2003	Wawa	NE
405	Crossroute Forest	2002–2022	SFL	April 1, 2002	Fort Frances	NW
415	Ogoki Forest	2003–2023	SFL	April 1, 1996	Nipigon	NW
438	Gordon Cosens Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 2001	Hearst	NE
444	Armstrong Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Thunder Bay	NW
448	Algoma Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
451	Algonquin Park Forest	2000–2020	AFA	April 1, 1997	Algonquin Park	S

FMU #	FMU Name ([1] – new for 2004)	Plan Period	Status	SFL Effective Date	MNR Lead District	RLUG Region
490	Whiskey Jack Forest	2004–2024	SFL	April 1, 1997	Kenora	NW
508	Superior Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 2002	Chapleau	NE
535	Dryden Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Dryden	NW
565	Magpie Forest	2004–2024	SFL	April 1, 1996	Wawa	NE
601	Hearst Forest	2002–2022	SFL	April 1, 2002	Hearst	NE
610	Timiskaming Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1997	Kirkland Lake	NE
644	Kenora Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 2002	Kenora	NW
680	Northshore Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
702	Lac Seul Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sioux Lookout	NW
754	Nipissing Forest	2004–2024	SFL	April 1, 1996	North Bay	NE
765	Pineland–Martel Forest	2001–2021	dSFL; SFL	n/a; April 1, 1995	Chapleau	NE
780	Ottawa Valley Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1999	Pembroke	S
796	Lakehead Forest	2002–2022	SFL	April 1, 1998	Thunder Bay	NW
840	Red Lake Forest	2003–2023	SFL	April 1, 1999	Red Lake	NW
851	Pic River Ojibway Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Nipigon	NW
853	Sapawe Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Fort Frances	NW
868	Shiningtree Forest	2001–2021	SFL	April 1, 1998	Timmins	NE
889	Sudbury Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1998	Sudbury	NE
898	Temagami	2004–2024	CR		North Bay	NE
930	Romeo Malette Forest	2002–2022	SFL	April 1, 2003	Timmins	NE
949	Wawa Forest	2000–2020	SFL	April 1, 1997	Wawa	NE
990	Southern Ontario			n/a	various	S

Status:

- Forest management units are designated under the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*, Section 7
- SFL – Sustainable Forest Licence; CR – Crown Managed; dSFL – deemed SFL; AFA – Algonquin Forest Authority
- Information (SFL Name, Status, Plan Period; SFL Effective Date) current at date of list preparation
- SFL Effective Date reflects the original SFL date or an SFL amendment date reflecting a boundary change
- All management units effective as of April 1, 2004

	New FMU Name (FMU#)	Previous FMU Names (FMU#)
Planned April 1, 2004 Change	[1] English River Forest (230)	English River Forest (174) and Brightsand Forest (173)
Projected April 1, 2005 Change	Algoma Forest (615)	Algoma Forest (448) and Wawa Forest (949)
Projected April 1, 2006 Change:	Timiskaming Forest (# not available)	Timiskaming Forest (610) and Shiningtree Forest (868)

The mineral sector can provide input and voice concerns regarding development of access roads, areas of potential disturbance to mineral exploration assets, and the abandonment of roads and water crossings. It is important that the mineral sector take advantage of such opportunities to ensure that its interests are considered and accommodated as much as possible during development and implementation of the plans. Industry representatives have worked toward this goal in 2003 through their participation on the Local Citizens' Committees (LCCs) hosted by MNR for the various forest management planning units.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator reviewed and commented on the draft version and a revised version of MNR's new Forest Management Planning Manual. This major planning document is an outcome of the 2002 review of MNR's Timber Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario. As a result of MNDM's input, the revised document has new and enhanced provisions regarding the consideration of mining lands that might be present in the forest management unit, as well as the potential negative effects of forestry activities on the mineral sector. It recognizes the synergies that might be available between the mineral and forestry sectors in acknowledging that the mineral potential of the forest management unit might influence the forest management planning process, and requires more detailed information concerning new and decommissioned access routes, including water crossings to be included in annual work plans. It also includes the recommendation that mineral sector representatives be included in LCCs.

Municipal Planning

Development on private land in areas with municipal governments is largely subject to the control of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MMA) through its "One-Window" approach to municipal planning. The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator and the Regional Land Use Geologists work closely with MMA planners and planning consultants on municipal planning matters as one of the "partner ministries" that contribute to the One-Window planning process. This work helps ensure that provisions of the Provincial Policy Statement of the *Planning Act* relating to the mineral sector are adhered to when planning decisions are made, and that responses from MNDM to planning applications are consistent province wide.

In support of the One-Window planning process, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator acts as MNDM's representative on the Planning System Committee, hosted by MMA. It formed when 2 related committees were merged during 2003. The Planning System Committee (PSC) is an interministerial working group including representatives from MMA, MNDM, MNR, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and Conservation Ontario (the network of 36 conservation authorities in Ontario).

The committee's role is to

- review and discuss policy and program initiatives related to land use planning;
- help identify emerging policy and/or legislative issues affecting the land use planning system;
- promote effective development and sharing of information and data needed to support the planning system;
- identify opportunities for improvements to the planning system;
- identify and develop tools and resources to support the understanding and implementation of the planning system;
- identify and provide recommendations for resolving implementation issues related to the planning system;
- identify training needs for provincial and municipal staff involved in land use planning; and
- provide direction for co-ordinating education and training on emerging planning issues, provincial policies, and legislation.

Ultimately, the committee's work ensures that the planning-related functions of each ministry do not impinge upon the functions, responsibilities or interests of the others; that provincial interests are considered during municipal planning; and that the *Planning Act* is implemented efficiently and effectively. Their work also ensures that planners from ministries and municipalities across the province are aware of their responsibilities under the *Planning Act* and *Municipal Act*, and know about the sources of information and advice that are available to them in making their planning decisions.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator helped establish the plans for training sessions involving staff from partner ministries, as well as municipal planners and planning consultants in Thunder Bay, Sudbury, London and Kingston and, supported by the Regional Land Use Geologists, prepared and gave presentations at the events in Thunder Bay, Sudbury and London. In addition, a presentation was prepared for the Southern Ontario Regional Resident Geologist to present at the Kingston session. The presentations highlighted MNDM's interests in municipal planning across the province, as well as the resources that are available to planners to help them comply with the provisions of the Provincial Policy Statement of the *Planning Act*. Until they attend these training sessions, many planners are not fully aware that the mandate of MNDM's Mines and Minerals Division extends across the province, and that the Division produces data that can support their work.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also contributed the material for the MNDM sections of 3 resource documents for planners. The documents outline the implications of legislation such as the *Mining Act* on planning-related decisions; advise planners of the types of reports that MNDM will review for municipal clients as part of its role as a One-Window partner ministry; and list published and internet-based resources that are available to planners in support of their work.

In addition to participating in the training sessions and contributing to the resource materials, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator prepared and provided handouts for distribution at the Southeastern Ontario Municipal Planning Conference, which was attended by representatives from the Tweed Resident Geologist Office.

Other work relating to municipal planning included identifying the need to summarize the potential impacts of the recommendations made by the 6 Smart Growth committees established through MMA on MNDM and its clients; providing such information to the senior management of MNDM; and contributing to the ongoing review of the Provincial Policy Statement of the *Planning Act* by assessing the potential impacts of proposed changes and suggesting alternatives that will help ensure the province's mineral resources and mining lands are respected when planning decisions are made.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also provided information and guidance to the Regional Land Use Geologists as they contributed to planning initiatives and reviewed municipal planning documents from across the province. This work is aimed at ensuring that appropriate consideration and accommodation are given to known mineral resources and areas of high mineral potential, and to public health and safety matters associated with mining-related hazards. Figure 2 shows most of the areas for which MNDM provided planning-related comments during 2003. In addition to the areas shown, assistance and comments were also provided for planning-related work in Pickle Lake and Moosonee.

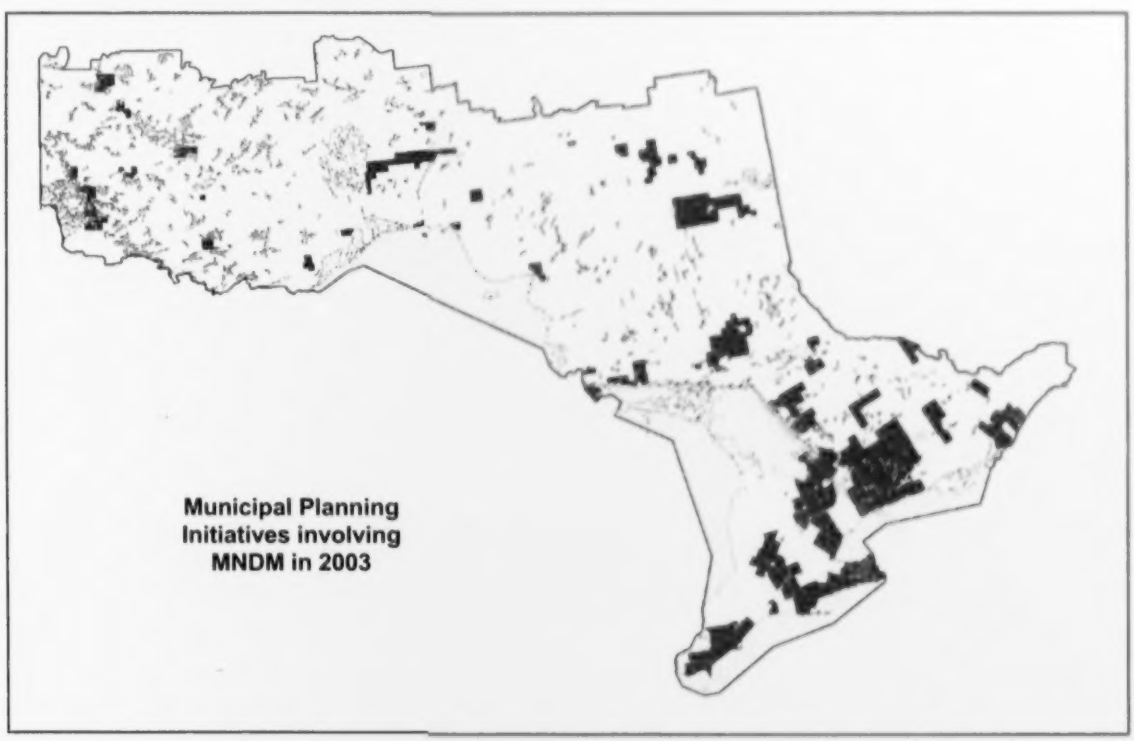

Figure 2. Areas of municipal planning initiatives involving MNDM in 2003.

First Nations

There are approximately 126 First Nation reserves or communities in the province. Of these, 63 are in the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist's region, 29 are in the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region, and 34 are in the southern Regional Land Use Geologist's region.

THE NEED FOR CONSULTATION

First Nation communities are aware that mineral exploration is taking place on their traditional lands, as exploration for diamonds and other commodities extends into the northern parts of the province. They are concerned that exploration activities will negatively impact upon their treaty and constitutional rights, and are trying to balance outside interests with personal, community and economic development, and environmental protection on their traditional lands. Many First Nation communities propose to achieve this through education and training; communications; building relationships and trust with mining industry representatives; revenue sharing; joint management; and employment opportunities within a framework based on traditional values and culture.

At the same time, the mineral sector wants clarity and certainty concerning its rights to explore for, and develop, new mineral discoveries within these lands.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator provided information to both First Nations and mineral sector representatives regarding mineral exploration and development in the north during 2003 in an effort to help create an environment that respectfully addresses each other's concerns and interests, and to promote development opportunities for First Nations at all stages of the mining sequence from mineral exploration to mine development and rehabilitation.

Mineral sector representatives are advised to notify and consult with the First Nation communities in whose traditional lands they are working as early in the exploration sequence as possible, in an effort to establish a good basis for discussions if and when the exploration programs are successful. In support of this, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator provided copies of a checklist at events, such as the Northwestern and Northeastern Ontario Mines and Minerals symposia and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada annual convention, to assist mineral companies active near aboriginal communities with their consultation activities. For situations where companies would like to have the assistance of a facilitator or negotiator during their consultations with First Nations, MNDM's Mineral Development and Lands Branch has prepared a list of consultants who can provide this service.

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator worked directly with the Wahnapitae First Nation and a junior mining company to help resolve concerns about exploration work that was taking place immediately adjacent to the First Nation's reserve. Other work relating to First Nations consultation with the mineral sector included contributing to the development of a glossary of exploration and mining terms that has been translated into Cree, Oji-Cree and Ojibway as a resource for translators, and providing information to MNDM senior management as requested.

LAND CLAIMS

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator assisted the Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat (ONAS) with 2 land claims during the year. Plans for settlement options for the Temagami land claim were reviewed, and comments provided, and information was exchanged with visitors at an Open House hosted by ONAS in Temagami. In particular, the comments and discussion focussed on the possible effects of the options under consideration on areas of high mineral potential, the mineral sector, and economic opportunities for the Teme-Augama Anishnabai and Temagami First Nation. Options under consideration with regard to the Algonquins of Golden Lake land claim were also reviewed, and comments were provided to ONAS.

Other

CROWN LAND USE ATLAS

In addition to the activities outlined above, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator was involved in a wide range of general activities related to land use planning matters and communications initiatives during the year.

The work included responding to requests submitted subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and the *Environmental Bill of Rights*, and preparing reports, slide sets, briefing materials, etc., for audiences within and outside of MNDM. It also included monitoring items of interest related to land use and the mineral sector, and advising representatives of the local associations when such items were identified. These items included draft regulations and legislation developed by other ministries, and plans prepared by the forest industry or others that might constrain access to, or the availability of, areas of high mineral potential for exploration and development.

Where appropriate, these initiatives were reviewed, and options for avoiding impacts on the mineral sector were supplied to those working on the plans in question. Where the plans had been circulated to interested parties for comment, or had been posted for public review on the Environmental Registry, representatives of provincial and regional associations were advised of the opportunity to comment.

One such initiative is MNR's new Crown land use atlas. It can be viewed at

http://crownlanduseatlas.mnr.gov.on.ca/

The atlas consolidates local land use policies for Crown land in a large part of Ontario. These land use policies are found in the MNR District Land Use Guidelines series of 1983, area-specific land use plans, such as the Madawaska Highlands Land Use Plan released in 1997, and the OLL land use strategy. The atlas was released for public review and comment on December 10, 2002. Discussions regarding the policies included for some areas in the draft version of the atlas were ongoing between MNR and MNDM during 2003.

Once the necessary revisions arising from the various reviews are made, an official version of the Atlas will be released. It will be the authoritative source of area-specific land use direction for Crown lands.

The atlas is a significant achievement that will provide full-time on-line access to Crown land management information in Ontario. It will be a useful complement to CLAIMaps III for mineral sector representatives. Policies for the management of Crown surface rights, including parks, conservation reserves, enhanced management areas, and other areas of interest will all be available through text-based and map-based searches.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator also worked with the Regional Land Use Geologists and other staff of the Resident Geologist Program to enhance awareness of matters of interest to the exploration community. Such work included developing and presenting poster displays concerning land use planning and access issues and information at the annual Northwestern and Northeastern Ontario Mines and Minerals symposia, the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada annual convention and the Ontario Geoscience and Exploration Symposium, among other events.

In addition, arrangements were made with MNR to present "information sessions" to staff members from MNR District offices in 2004 to increase their awareness of the roles and responsibilities of MNDM with regard to managing Crown mineral resources, providing geoscience information for the province and promoting mineral sector exploration and development. These sessions are a complement to the eight-day "Ecological Sustainability Leadership" training program offered within MNR to managers from across the province each year. In 2003, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator was invited to participate as a representative from MNDM.

THE REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGISTS

The 3 Regional Land Use Geologists are normally located in the Resident Geologist Program offices in Thunder Bay, Timmins and Sudbury, and are responsible for northwestern Ontario, northeastern Ontario and Ontario south of the French River (including Manitoulin Island), respectively. During August 2002 to February 2003, when the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist was assigned to a six-month acting position, however, his replacement was situated in Kenora. The northeast and southern Regional Land Use Geologists share some responsibilities for the area along the north shore of Lake Huron for practical purposes.

As noted above, contact information for the Regional Land Use Geologists is available on-line at

http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/resgeol/contact_e.asp

Monthly reports featuring detailed accounts of the activities of the Regional Land Use Geologists' activities may be viewed on the Resident Geologist Program web site at

http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/resgeol/rlug/month_e.asp

The work of each of the Regional Land Use Geologists relates to land use activities and initiatives in their geographic areas, and encompasses the full range of matters outlined in the introduction. Some of the main activities of the Regional Land Use Geologists in 2003 were

- working with MNR to implement the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy;
- promoting options for involving the mineral sector in forest management and other Crown land use planning processes;
- providing information to the mineral sector to build awareness of legislation and regulations other than the *Mining Act* that might apply to their activities;
- enhancing awareness amongst workers in partner ministries, along with municipal planners, and planning consultants about mineral exploration and development across Ontario; and providing information concerning mineral exploration and development to First Nations; and
- helping the mineral sector build relationships with First Nation communities.

Information about the activities of each of the Regional Land Use Geologists is included in the following sections of this report.

NORTHWEST REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST

Introduction

The Regional Land Use Geologist in the Northwest region is Abraham Drost. The position was staffed by Peter Hinz from January 1, 2003 to February 12, 2003, when he was replaced by Abraham Drost who returned to the position following the completion of a training and development assignment with Mines Group. The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist represented the interests of the mineral sector at 39 public events and meetings related to land use, and gave 9 presentations to various groups regarding minerals-related land use issues in the region. The presentations were to such diverse client groups as the Pikangikum First Nation, Whitefeather Forest Planning Team, Ministry of Natural Resources planning staff and the Northwestern Ontario Prospectors Association.

Ontario's Living Legacy

Of the 378 new parks and conservation reserves identified in the Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) land use strategy, 21 new parks and 75 new conservation reserves at various stages of regulation are located in the Boreal West area, which is roughly coincident with the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist's region.

SITE REGULATION

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed proposed boundary adjustments to OLL sites using data shared by Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Northwest Region planning staff, as part of the regulation process of the new parks and conservation reserves. Potential impacts on mineral values were identified with the use of ArcView® GIS software, and recommendations regarding boundary adjustments were made where areas of mineral potential or mining lands would be impacted.

Sites reviewed included 7 new provincial parks and additions to 7 existing provincial parks. These new provincial parks and park additions, which were regulated in mid-2003, are listed in Table 4.

In addition, 39 (+2 amalgamated sites) conservation reserves were reviewed prior to regulation. These new conservation reserves are listed in Table 5.

Table 4. Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) parks reviewed in 2003 in preparation for regulation.

Site #	Name	New	Addition
P2253	Whitesand Provincial Park	•	
P2256	Kopka Provincial Park Addition		•
P2261	Gull River Provincial Park	•	
P2263	Obonga–Ottertooth Provincial Park	•	
P2287	St. Raphael Provincial Park	•	
P2294	East English River Provincial Park	•	
P2295	Sandbar Lake Provincial Park Addition		•
P2304	Turtle River Provincial Park Addition		•
P2345	West English Provincial Park	•	
P2347	Blue Lake Provincial Park Addition		•
P2363	Eagle Dogtooth Provincial Park	•	
P2377	Agassiz Peatlands Provincial Park Addition		•
P2416	Spruce Islands Provincial Park Addition		•
P2417	Sable Islands Provincial Park Addition		•

Table 5. Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) conservation reserves reviewed in 2003 in preparation for regulation.

Site #	Name	Comments
C2238	Nipigon Palisades Conservation Reserve	
C2247	Lake Nipigon Conservation Reserve	amalgamated with C2500, Lake Nipigon Waters Conservation Reserve
C2262	Ottertooth Conservation Reserve	
C2265	East Bay Conservation Reserve	
C2279	Lac des Mille Lacs Conservation Reserve	
C2285	Trewartha Creek Conservation Reserve	
C2292	Gulliver River Conservation Reserve	
C2299	Campus Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2305	Harth Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2307	Pyatt Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2308	Adair Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2310	Whitemud Conservation Reserve	
C2311	Melgund Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2312	Side Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2313	Stormy Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2316	East Wabigoon Conservation Reserve	
C2317	Lac Seul Islands Conservation Reserve	
C2321	Airport Road Conservation Reserve	
C2327	Upper English Conservation Reserve	
C2329	Farrington Township Conservation Reserve	
C2331	Manitou Conservation Reserve	amalgamated with C2331 Highrock Conservation Reserve
C2338	West Wabigoon Conservation Reserve	
C2340	Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve	
C2341	Rainmaker Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2346	Kapesokosi Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2350	Brown's Inlet Conservation Reserve	
C2357	Dryberry Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2361	Scotty Lake Conservation Reserve Addition	
C2362	Solitary Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2365	Scenic Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2368	Campfire River Conservation Reserve	
C2372	Sifton Township Conservation Reserve	
C2373	Octopus Creek Conservation Reserve	
C2375	Aulneau Peninsula Conservation Reserve	
C2382	Musk Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2383	Nipigon River Conservation Reserve	
C2405	Eagle Snowshoe Conservation Reserve	
C2409	Lawrence Lake Conservation Reserve	
C2430	Twilight Lake Conservation Reserve	

The current regulation status of the Boreal West protected areas is shown in Table 6, along with the plans for regulating sites in early 2004.

Table 6. Regulation status of "Boreal West" Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) sites.

Current Status	Parks			Conservation Reserves		
	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated
Number of Sites	18	21	86%	55	75	73%
Planned Regulation – Early 2004	1	21	5%	12	75	16%
Total to be Regulated – Early 2004	19	21*	90%	67	75**	90%

* Woodland Caribou Provincial Park additions will not be regulated in 2004

** The regulation of 2 sites has been deferred due to the Fort William First Nation land claim

SIGNATURE SITES

The OLL land use strategy established the Lake Nipigon Basin, St. Raphael, and Woodland Caribou signature sites in the Boreal West region. In addition, parts of the Great Lakes Heritage Coast Signature Site are located in the Boreal West region. The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist represented the mineral sector on the Lake Nipigon Basin planning team in 2002, but the group was largely inactive in 2003. The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist represented the mineral sector on the St. Raphael Signature Site planning team in 2003, by attending planning sessions and influencing planning decisions through highlighting the need to be sensitive to the mineral industry's needs and the mineral potential of the area. The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist also co-ordinated geological representation on the Woodland Caribou Signature Site planning team with the Red Lake Regional Resident Geologist during 2003.

DISENTANGLEMENT

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist was also a resource for the Ontario Prospectors Association (OPA) and Partnership for Public Lands (PPL) discussions on boundary solutions for OLL sites that overlapped pre-existing mining lands.

ROOM TO GROW

In addition to work related to OLL protected areas, the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist worked to ensure that if new protected sites are created under the "Room to Grow" provisions of the Ontario Forest Accord, active mining claims will be avoided and areas of high mineral potential will be respected in candidate sites under consideration. Room to Grow provides that for any increase in fibre capacity within a forest management unit, there shall be a concomitant increase in protected area space within the unit or surrounding ecodistrict.

In 2003, two pilot Room to Grow initiatives were active in northwestern Ontario. There were proposed new protected areas in the Bowater forest management units ("Bowater sites") and in forest management units producing fibre processed at the mill of Longlac Wood Industries ("LWI sites") in Longlac, Ontario. In compliance with the provisions of the Ontario Forest Accord, the proposed new protected areas are under consideration because Bowater Incorporated was licenced to install 2 new sawmills in its timber limits in 2001 and 2002, and Longlac Wood Industries is proposing to process birch fibre, which it had not previously used, for a new oriented strandboard production line.

Work done by the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist with regard to these pilot Room to Grow initiatives included reviewing mining land fabric and generating preliminary mineral resource assessments using the automated Provincially Significant Mineral Potential (PSMP) methodology for the areas in question. Candidate protected sites were then reviewed with MNR representatives and members of the OPA and the PPL in discussions about the areas of interest.

During this work, 14 new candidate protected areas were recommended within the Bowater forest management units. Several of them captured existing mining claims and/or were situated in areas of high mineral potential in greenstone belts. An initial review of the 14 proposed sites by the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist led to the

recognition that 2 sites should be eliminated from consideration, and significant boundary adjustments should be made to several others to minimize their impact on mineral values. A detailed PSMP analysis of the remaining sites was contracted to a private sector consultant in late 2003 under supervision of the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist. The results are expected in early 2004, whereupon the sites will be modified accordingly and released for public consultation.

Other Protected Areas

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed proposed revisions to the park management plans for 5 well-established provincial parks in 2003 for their possible impact on mineral values. These included the Blue Lake and Sandbar Lake provincial parks joint management plan, and the Neys, Rainbow Falls and Sleeping Giant provincial parks management plans.

A proposed addition to a provincial park in Thunder Bay South District was also the subject of analysis by the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist.

Forest Management Plans

As of April 1, 2004, there will be 49 Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL) management units in the province, of which 22 are located in the Northwest Region. The number of forest management units will drop from 50 in 2003–2004 when the English River and Brightsand forests are amalgamated. The locations of the management units are illustrated in Figure 1.

In 2003, 3 forest management plans were approved and implemented in the Northwest Region. Forest management plans are being finalized for 4 forest management units for approval in 2004. There are also 4 plans being developed for implementation in 2005. The names of the forest management units in the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist's region are listed in Table 7. They are in chronological order according to the SFL plan period. Each plan is reviewed every 5 years. This means, for example, that plans with periods of 1999–2019 will be renewed in 2004 for the period 2004–2024, and plans with periods of 2000–2020 will be renewed in 2005 for the period 2005–2025.

The forest management plans approved in 2003 are Wabigoon, Red Lake, and Ogoki and Nakina North (combined in 2003, and now called Ogoki Forest). The plans being finalized for implementation in 2004 are Trout Lake, Whiskey Jack, and English River and Brightsand (combined). Those being prepared for implementation in 2005 are the Armstrong, Dog River–Matawin, Sapawe and Kenogami forest management plans.

Table 7. List of forest management units in the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist's region (2004–2005).

FMU #	FMU Name ([1] – new for 2004)	Plan Period	Status	Plan Review Date	MNR Lead District	Region
444	Armstrong Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Thunder Bay	NW
177	Dog River–Matawin Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Thunder Bay	NW
350	Kenogami Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Nipigon	NW
853	Sapawe Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Fort Frances	NW
370	Black River Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Wawa	NE, NW
178	Black Sturgeon Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Nipigon	NW
535	Dryden Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Dryden	NW
644	Kenora Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Kenora	NW
702	Lac Seul Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Sioux Lookout	NW
260	Lake Nipigon Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Nipigon	NW
851	Pic River Ojibway Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Nipigon	NW
030	Spruce River Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Thunder Bay	NW
067	Big Pic Forest	2002–2022	SFL	2007	Wawa	NE, NW
175	Caribou Forest	2002–2022	SFL	2007	Sioux Lookout	NW
405	Crossroute Forest	2002–2022	SFL	2007	Fort Frances	NW

FMU #	FMU Name ([1] – new for 2004)	Plan Period	Status	Plan Review Date	MNR Lead District	Region
796	Lakehead Forest	2002–2022	SFL	2007	Thunder Bay	NW
415	Ogoki Forest	2003–2023	SFL	2008	Nipigon	NW
840	Red Lake Forest	2003–2023	SFL	2008	Red Lake	NW
130	Wabigoon Forest	2003–2023	SFL	2008	Dryden	NW
230	English River Forest[1]	2004–2024	SFL	2004	Dryden	NW
120	Trout Lake Forest	2004–2024	SFL	2009	Red Lake	NW
490	Whiskey Jack Forest	2004–2024	SFL	2009	Kenora	NW

Status:

- Forest management units are designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7
- SFL - Sustainable Forest Licence
- Information (SFL Name, Status, Plan Period) current at date of list preparation
- All management units effective as of April 1, 2004

	New FMU Name (FMU#)	Previous FMU Names (FMU#)
Planned April 1, 2004 Change	[1] English River Forest (230)	English River Forest (174) and Brightsand Forest (173)

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist was named as Plan Advisor to the 2005 northwest Forest Management Planning Teams so that the Planning Teams would receive timely information and support relating to planning decisions that might affect the mineral sector. The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist gave presentations on mineral sector values, issues and concerns, particularly around forest access roads, and road and stream crossing abandonment, to the 2005 Planning Teams for the Armstrong, Dog River–Matawin, Kenogami and Sapawe forest management units at the start of their 27-month planning cycle.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist also responded to various information requests regarding forest access roads, including notices from MNR of scheduled stream crossing abandonments included on the Sustainable Forest Licence Holder's Annual Work Schedule. The proposed abandonments were reviewed with respect to the presence or absence of high mineral potential lands and active mining claims, and feedback was provided to MNR.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist assisted with the MNDM Mines and Minerals Division input into the revision of the Forest Management Planning Manual. This review was mandated in 1994 when the original Class Environmental Assessment, directing how MNR should manage timber on Crown lands, was initially approved. The Forest Management Planning Manual is the principal guide for all forest management planners in the Province of Ontario. Many of the changes and additions suggested by MNDM are being incorporated in the manual, and will ensure that forest management planning places a higher degree of emphasis on regard for provincially significant mineral values and mining lands in future.

Other Activities on Crown Land

Local and regional prospecting community representatives rely on the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist as an advocate and facilitator when dealing with other Ontario government ministries and other stakeholders on various land use issues that may affect them.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist responded to 47 requests for information from MNR for MNDM input on the implications of mineral values for a variety of non-OLL Crown land use planning activities. They included proposed Crown land mining rights withdrawals under Section 35 of the *Mining Act*, land use permit applications and restricted area management planning.

LOCAL CITIZEN'S COMMITTEES

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist worked jointly with the Northwestern Ontario Prospectors Association to recruit, train and offer ongoing support to new mineral sector representatives (prospectors, geologists, etc.) on MNR's Local Citizens' Committees (LCCs). The LCC mineral sector representatives are the voice of the mineral

sector on the LCCs, expressing any concerns over the forest management plan, Annual Work Schedules, and proposed abandonment or restricted access points as they become aware of them. Mineral sector representatives are able to point out problematic situations as they arise, and can contact the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist when further information and/or support in resolving problems is needed. At the same time, they learn about plans for Crown land use management in their areas of interest, and build networks with MNR staff and other workers active in those areas.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist maintains a list of the mineral sector representatives on LCCs as a "first response" network for road access and stream crossing abandonment issues in the 23 forest management units in the northwest. Regular meetings and mail outs were used to provide updates and advice to the LCC representatives about issues such as the need for

- favourable routing of new secondary forestry roads;
- map identification of planned road and stream crossing closures and abandonments under the various forest management units' Annual Work Schedules; and
- notification of affected mining land holders in the event of impending closure or abandonment of roads or stream crossings.

In support of the mineral sector representatives on LCCs, the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist gave presentations to several Local Citizens Committees to raise the profile of the mineral sector within MNR and the other sectors represented around the table.

SHEBANDOWAN LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist acted as an advisor to MNR staff members working on the Shebandowan Lake Management Plan Review. Various Crown land access issues arose during the course of the year. In addition, several inquiries from mineral sector clients with respect to surface rights and exploration best practise protocols near recreational cottage lots in areas of high mineral potential around Shebandowan Lakes were addressed.

Ongoing discussions were held with MNR on the issue of access to Crown land provided by the road, railway crossing and bridge to Inco Ltd.'s former Shebandowan Mine. The possible removal of the access infrastructure is part of the company's Closure Plan filed with MNDM. Preliminary discussions between MNR, the OPA and other stakeholder groups are planned in early 2004 to evaluate the potential for transferring the liability and maintenance related to the road in order to keep it open. This situation is seen as a possible high-profile test case for maintaining access to Crown land in various forest management units across Ontario.

NORTHERN BOREAL INITIATIVE

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist actively contributed to MNR's Northern Boreal Initiative (NBI) as a member of the NBI Mineral Working Group. The NBI mandate is to facilitate community-based land use planning by aboriginal communities to accommodate the expansion of timber harvesting and management to a band adjoining the northern margin of the area currently subject to the provisions of the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* (the Area of Undertaking). In conjunction with any new timber harvesting (i.e., increase in fibre capacity that takes place), the guiding principle under the Room to Grow sharing agreement of the Ontario Forest Accord, that there shall be a concomitant increase in protected area space, comes into effect. The NBI Mineral Sector Working Group seeks to ensure that the mineral potential of candidate protected areas is understood and considered as land use planning decisions are made. The Provincially Significant Mineral Potential (PSMP) mineral resource assessment methodology is a prominent tool being used in this process.

Several meetings with MNR, Pikangikum First Nation Elders and their consultants were held to present mineral potential maps prepared by the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist. A variety of other values including landforms, vegetation, recreational and tourism opportunities, natural heritage features, wildlife (moose and caribou) habitat and calving areas, and forest resource inventories were also presented by MNR. The Elders have also marked the locations of their special sites onto a values map, giving a sense of the "cultural landscape" of the area.

All of the values, including the mineral values, are held in balance as the parties determine the best implementation of a protected area strategy for the new Whitefeather Forest. The principle tenet of "community-based land use planning" is that the First Nation will drive the planning decisions. The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist has stressed and First Nations have accepted that high mineral potential lands are a potential future economic driver for the community.

Municipal Planning

In 2003, the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed 7 Official Plans and 7 Official Plan Amendments for various municipalities, as shown in Figure 2. Additionally, 19 consents (severance applications), 2 draft plans for subdivisions and 4 zoning bylaw amendments under the *Planning Act* were reviewed.

In addition to being part of the "One-Window" technical review of *Planning Act* applications, the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist also provided extensive information to Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MMA). It was largely related to various files dealing with proposed cottage lot subdivision developments in areas of high mineral potential and abandoned mine hazards. In some cases, MMA officials initiated direct contact between an external proponent and the northwest Regional Land Use Geologist in order to facilitate a resolution.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist assisted the planning consultant for the Municipality of Greenstone with a geological data search at the start of the municipality's Official Plan renewal. The municipality was the site of world-class historical gold production from several deposits.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist also attended an MMA planning seminar dedicated to assessing and improving the One-Window planning approach, and a workshop dealing with amendments to the *Municipal Act*.

First Nations

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist facilitated several meetings between officials of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation treaty organization, the Ontario Prospectors Association and the Ontario Mining Association. The original mandate of the assembled group was an "educational initiative" with a stated goal of preparing translated literature describing the mineral sector and distributing it to First Nation communities. The mandate was amended in late 2003 and will be refocussed with an objective of developing templates for facilitating and improving engagement and consultation between First Nations and the mineral sector.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist also continued to provide First Nations-related information and assistance to mineral sector clients engaged in mineral exploration activities and the preparation of NI 43-101 Qualifying Reports. In some cases, this included suggestions for conflict resolution between affected parties relating to exploration on aboriginal traditional lands.

Other

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist continued to identify emerging mineral sector issues, and options for addressing them by maintaining geoscience expertise by attending various technical meetings and reviewing geological literature. Such expertise was available to mineral sector representatives through poster displays, technical presentations at venues such as the 2003 Northwestern Ontario Mines and Mineral Symposium, 2003 Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada annual convention, and the 2003 Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium.

The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist was also responsible for reviewing the Environmental Registry web site at

http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/samples/search/Ebrquery_REG.htm

where all government plans and decisions potentially affecting the natural, social and economic environment are posted in a forum convenient to public access and, in some cases, as a requirement pursuant to the *Environmental Bill of Rights*. Postings that were related to land use, or had the potential to affect the mineral sector anywhere in the province, were distributed to the appropriate Regional Land Use Geologist, and to representatives of the Ontario Prospectors Association and regional associations.

NORTHEAST REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST

Introduction

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist is responsible for addressing land use related issues pertaining to or affecting the mineral sector in northeastern Ontario, an area that extends north of the French River to and including the James Bay and Hudson Bay lowlands, and east from the town of Marathon to the Quebec border. During 2003, Gord Yule was the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist for the first part of the year. He left the Resident Geologist Program in mid-year to pursue opportunities with Mines Group within Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and was replaced by Robert Fraser. Both endeavoured to promote and optimize the land base available for mineral exploration and mine development.

In collaboration with the other Regional Land Use Geologists, the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist contributed to a wide range of initiatives including policies and guidelines that direct land use planning, as well as site-specific work relating to Crown and private lands across the northeast region. Consultation and assistance were provided to a broad range of clients including prospectors, representatives of junior and senior mineral exploration and development companies; concerned citizens; various First Nation communities; small and large municipalities; commercial and industrial enterprises including forest industry representatives; and various provincial ministries and federal agencies.

Ontario's Living Legacy

The Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) land use strategy identified a total of 378 new protected areas in Ontario. There are 93 OLL sites comprising 31 provincial parks and 62 conservation reserves in the Boreal East region. To date, 47 sites (17 parks and 30 conservation reserves) have been regulated.

The OLL Boreal East region is defined as the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) districts of Wawa, Chapleau, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Cochrane and Hearst. The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region includes much of the MNR districts of North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie. Since they are part of the OLL Great Lakes–St. Lawrence area, however, for logistical reasons, the southern Regional Land Use Geologist handles them along with the rest of the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence area.

SITE REGULATION

The current regulation status of the Boreal East protected areas in the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's area is shown in Table 8, along with the plans for regulating sites early in 2004.

Table 8. Regulation status of "Boreal East" Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) sites.

Current Status	Parks			Conservation Reserves		
	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated
Number of Sites	17	31	55%	30	62	48%
Planned Regulation – Early 2004	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Total to be Regulated – Early 2004	17	31	55%	30	62	48%

Work related to the site regulation process included reviewing and commenting on draft Statements of Conservation Interest for some of the newly regulated conservation reserves.

SIGNATURE SITES

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist participated in Open Houses arranged to garner public input regarding the Algoma Headwaters Signature Site in January 2003, and the Nagagamisis Signature Site in June 2003.

At all the public information sessions, the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist promoted the ideas that

- mineral exploration and development interests need to be considered and balanced with natural heritage values during the establishment of new protected areas;
- management plans for the new protected areas need to consider other activities and interests on surrounding Crown and private lands; and
- decades of mineral exploration activity have not significantly impacted or degraded the natural environment, since areas of high mineral potential that have long exploration histories were chosen for their natural heritage values as new protected areas.

DISENTANGLEMENT

Geologically, much of the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region is underlain by the Abitibi Subprovince, which contains the Abitibi greenstone belt. For the past century, the Abitibi greenstone belt has been the focus of significant mineral exploration and mining activity. The discovery and development of several different types of world-class mineral deposits in the region has resulted in its reputation as a globally significant mineral producer with globally significant mineral potential. Consequently, staked, leased and patented mining claims cover much of the area. Some of this mineral tenure was overlain by the new parks and conservation reserves introduced by the OLL initiative.

In accordance with the OLL land use strategy, areas where pre-existing mining lands were covered by new protected sites have been designated as "forest reserves". This means that no logging or related forestry activities can take place on these lands, however, mineral exploration and mine development can occur as long as the mining lands remain in good standing. It therefore remains "business as usual" for mineral-related activities on these lands according to the terms and conditions of the *Mining Act* and associated regulations. If and when the mining lands lapse and revert to the Crown under normal processes, the portions designated as forest reserve will be automatically withdrawn from staking and become available for regulation as protected areas.

Of the 93 new parks and conservation reserves considered to have natural or earth science heritage values worth protecting in the OLL Boreal East region, 25 sites (27%) currently overlay at least some form of mining land fabric. The number has steadily decreased from 51 sites (55%) when the OLL land use strategy was introduced in 1999, due primarily to claims and leases lapsing within forest reserves, and the land not being available for restaking. Pre-existing freehold mining patents, originally identified as being part of the new OLL protected areas, have since been excluded from the proposed parks and conservation reserves in recognition of the fact that these lands represent private property, and as such cannot be considered for regulation.

This reduction of land worth prospecting has reduced the opportunities for sustainable mineral exploration and mining in the region. As a result of concerns about conflicts between mining lands and protected area designations, the Ontario government invited the Ontario Prospectors Association (OPA) and the Partnership for Public Lands (PPL) in 2002 to provide joint recommendations on how to disentangle the OLL protected areas from active mining lands.

Subsequently, the OPA and PPL held a series of meetings at which MNR and MNDM provided technical and planning support. The details associated with OLL sites covering pre-existing mining claims and leases (i.e., representing areas of entanglement) were examined, and joint recommendations on how to resolve the conflicts between mining and conservation lands were prepared.

On July 2, 2003, the OPA and PPL forwarded a joint letter to the Minister of Natural Resources and the Minister of Northern Development and Mines, clarifying their recommendations and indicating that the organizations had agreed to options to resolve the conflicts involving 27 OLL sites (18 in the Boreal East region), and agreed to disagree on how to disentangle an additional 19 OLL sites (7 in the Boreal East region).

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist is working with MNR staff to review the organizations' recommendations and respond to them. It is hoped that the final plans for all but a few sites will be completed early in 2004. For the latter sites, subregional planning will be initiated to facilitate interests and develop options and recommendations for the protected areas and entangled mining lands.

Even though the Government has committed that it is to be "business as usual" for mineral exploration and development on mining lands within forest reserves, the new protected areas have been the cause of concern for some claim holders.

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist worked with MNR representatives to develop a strategy to ensure access to mining lands in forest reserves surrounded by OLL protected areas.

ROOM TO GROW

The Room to Grow initiative, established through the Ontario Forest Accord at the time the OLL land use strategy was announced, is moving to northeast region. Forest companies are seeking to achieve certain environmental standards in order to compete in the global marketplace. These standards include protecting certain forest ecosystems from harvesting. The Ontario Forest Accord requires that if supplemental wood is harvested from an area, additional land must be protected as park or conservation reserve to provide balance. Since land use planning related to Room to Grow may place additional lands off limits for mineral exploration and development, it is important that mineral-related information considered during the site-selection process. The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist provided information about the mineral potential and mining lands status of areas of interest to colleagues within MNR who are working on Room to Grow projects.

Forest Management Plans

As of April 1, 2004, there will be 49 Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL) forest management units in the province, 23 of which are located in the northeast. The names of the forest management units in the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region are listed in Table 9, along with the names of deemed forest management units and Crown forests. They are listed in chronological order according to the SFL plan period. Each plan spans a rolling twenty-year cycle and is reviewed every 5 years. This means, for example, that plans spanning the period 1999–2019 will be renewed in 2004 for the period 2004–2024, and plans spanning the period 2000–2020 will be renewed in 2005 for the period 2005–2025.

Three forest management plans (Cochrane–Moose River, Nighthawk, and White River) were approved and implemented in the northeast region in 2003. Newly drafted forest management plans are in the final public review stage for 3 forest management units (Magpie, Nipissing, and Temagami). These will be implemented on or about April 1, 2004.

Table 9. List of forest management units in the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region (2004–2005).

FMU #	FMU Name	Plan Period	Status	Plan Review Date	MNR Lead District	Region
448	Algoma Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
438	Gordon Cosens Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Hearst	NE
012	Iroquois Falls Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Cochrane	NE
680	Northshore Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Sault Ste. Marie	NE
040	Smooth Rock Falls Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Cochrane	NE
210	Spanish Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Sudbury	NE
889	Sudbury Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Sudbury	NE
949	Wawa Forest	2000–2020	SFL	2005	Wawa	NE
370	Black River Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Wawa	NE, NW
390	Nagagami Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Wawa	NE
765	Pineland–Martel Forest	2001–2021	dSFL; SFL	n/a; 2006	Chapleau	NE
868	Shiningtree Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Timmins	NE
508	Superior Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Chapleau	NE
610	Timiskaming Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Kirkland Lake	NE
067	Big Pic Forest	2002–2022	SFL	2007	Wawa	NE, NW
601	Hearst Forest	2002–2022	SFL	2007	Hearst	NE
930	Romeo Malette Forest	2002–2022	SFL	2007	Timmins	NE

FMU #	FMU Name	Plan Period	Status	Plan Review Date	MNR Lead District	Region
375	Cochrane–Moose River	2003–2023	CR	2008	Cochrane	NE
150	Nighthawk Forest	2003–2023	SFL	2008	Timmins	NE
060	White River Forest	2003–2023	SFL	2008	Wawa	NE
565	Magpie Forest	2004–2024	SFL	2009	Wawa	NE
754	Nipissing Forest	2004–2024	SFL	2009	North Bay	NE
898	Temagami	2004–2024	CR	2009	North Bay	NE

Status:

- Forest management units are designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7
- SFL – Sustainable Forest Licence; CR – Crown-managed; dSFL – deemed SFL
- Information (SFL Name, Status, Plan Period) current at date of list preparation
- All management units effective as of April 1, 2004

	New FMU Name (FMU#)	Previous FMU Names (FMU#)
Projected April 1, 2005 Change	Algoma Forest (615)	Algoma Forest (448) and Wawa Forest (949)
Projected April 1, 2006 Change	Timiskaming Forest (not available)	Timiskaming Forest (610) and Shiningtree Forest (868)

Seven new forest management plans were started in 2003 for implementation in 2005. These plans are listed in Table 10, along with the Sustainable Forest Licence holders in the respective areas. The Algoma Forest and Wawa Forest are listed separately in Table 9, but will be merged before the 2005 forest management plan is finalized. The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist presented mineral values maps and discussed access and prior notification issues with the planning teams for these areas.

Table 10. List of 2005 forest management plans and their Sustainable Forest Licence holders.

Forest Management Plan	Sustainable Forest Licence Holder
Algoma/Wawa Forest	Clergue Forest Management Inc.
Gordon Cosens Forest	Tembec Industries Inc., Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Division
Iroquois Falls Forest	Abitibi Consolidated Inc.
North Shore Forest	Northshore Forest Inc.
Smooth Rock Falls Forest	Tembec Industries Inc., Smooth Rock Falls Division
Spanish Forest	Domtar Inc.
Sudbury Forest	The Vermillion Forest Management Company Ltd.

Mineral sector clients are urged to review these plans as an aid in developing exploration strategies that rely on access related to the forest management plan road network. The forest management plans include plans for new road access, access limitations, and road and water crossing construction and abandonment, along with the recognition of natural heritage and other stakeholders' values on the landscape. Forest management plans for MNR's Northeast Region are archived in the MNR Regional office in South Porcupine and are available for viewing during normal business hours. Each MNR District office also has a copy of the plans for its area.

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist attended 2 MNR training modules for forest management planning. These sessions related to the Plan Overview and Operational Planning, and were intended to provide learning opportunities for the planning team members and for Local Citizens Committee (LCC) representatives. They were also opportunities for the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist to meet and network with planning team members, LCC representatives and the MNR presenters, and to promote the consideration of mineral exploration and development values.

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist also attended a workshop hosted by MNR in North Bay in September involving representatives of the various Local Citizens' Committees from across the northeast region. It was held to address issues relating to forest access roads. The northeast Regional Geologist participated and contributed to discussions relating to the mineral sector and its access needs and responsibilities.

Other Activities on Crown Land

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS

In December 2000, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* (LRIA) was amended to establish the authority for MNR to order dam owners to prepare Water Resources Management Plans in accordance with new guidelines approved by the Minister of Natural Resources. This authority in relation to the preparation, amendment, approval and enforcement of Water Resources Management Plans was further amended in June 2002, LRIA s.23(1.1). The plans will address the management of in-stream flows and the water levels affected by the operation of hydroelectric and/or water control projects owned and operated by various power generating corporations along with water control projects operated by MNR.

In conjunction with hydroelectric power generating companies and First Nation communities, MNR is working to start a consultation process for watershed management. Initial projects in the northeast will relate to the 10 watersheds listed in Table 11, together with the name of the relevant MNR District office. For further information about these projects, please contact the local Regional Land Use Geologist or the MNR District Planner.

Table 11. Water Resources Management Plans under development in the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region.

Watershed	MNR District Office
Abitibi	Cochrane
Blind River	Sault Ste. Marie
Matabitchuan River	North Bay
Mattagami River	Timmins
Michipicoten River	Wawa
Mississagi River	Sault Ste. Marie
Montreal River	North Bay
Spanish & Vermillion Rivers	Sudbury
Wanapitei River	Sudbury
White River	Wawa

ADVANCED EXPLORATION

There are currently at least 12 proposed advanced exploration or mine development projects in the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region. For additional information concerning these projects, please contact the MNDM Mines Group. These projects, along with their location, the company or consortium engaged in the work, and the commodity being sought are listed in Table 12.

Table 12. Advanced exploration (including bulk sampling) and mine development in the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist's region.

Project	Location	Commodity	Company
Montcalm Project	Montcalm Township	Copper, nickel	Falconbridge Limited
Victor Project	BMA 527 834 Area	Diamonds	De Beers Canada Exploration Inc.
Mishi Project	Mishibishu Lake Area	Gold	River Gold Mines Ltd.
Clavos Project	German and Stock Townships	Gold	St Andrew Goldfields Ltd.
Timmins Gold Project	Bristol Township	Gold	Holmer Gold Mines Limited
McCreedy West	Levack Township	Copper, nickel, platinum group elements	FNX Mining Company Inc.
East Bull Lake	Shakespeare Township	Copper, nickel, platinum group elements	Pacific North West Capital Corp.

Project	Location	Commodity	Company
River Valley	Dana Township	Copper, nickel, platinum group elements	Pacific North West Capital Corp.
Davidson–Tisdale	Tisdale Township	Gold	Northcott Gold Inc.
Temiskaming Diamonds	Lundy Township	Diamonds	Sudbury Contact Mines Limited
Agrium Expansion	Cargill Township	Phosphate	Agrium Inc.
Alexo	Clergue and Dundonald townships	Nickel, copper	Larchex Inc.
Pamour Project	Whitney Township	Gold	Porcupine Joint Venture

CROWN LAND CAMPING

Because of concerns in northeastern Ontario about residents who were setting up camp at desirable Crown land locations and staying throughout the summer, thereby effectively prohibiting others from gaining access to the sites, MNR recently revised its policy on Crown land camping. Although residents are still allowed to engage in recreational camping for an unlimited period of time on Crown land, there is now a provision restricting their use of any one location to a 21-day period. There is a minimum move of 100 metres between campsites for campers who wish to stay longer than 21 days. Note, however, that this policy does not impact mineral sector clients working on their own mining claims, since Section 50 (2) of the *Mining Act* provides for the holder of a mining claim "to enter upon, use and occupy such part or parts thereof as are necessary for the purpose of prospecting and the efficient exploration, development and operation of the mines, minerals and mining rights therein".

Municipal Planning

Through its One Window approach to planning, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MMA) administers the *Planning Act* and assesses municipal land use in Ontario through Official Plans, Official Plan Amendments and land severances or consents. The MMA commonly requests assistance from partner ministries to assess these applications. In 2003, the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed 3 draft Official Plans and 2 Official Plan Amendments for various municipalities. In addition, applications for 3 consents (severances) and 4 subdivision development projects were reviewed. The Regional Land Use Geologists review municipal planning documents to ensure that they have regard for the minerals-related Provincial Policy Statement under the *Planning Act*. Provincial Policy Statement 2.2 addresses the treatment of mineral resources and high mineral potential areas, and Provincial Policy Statement 3.2 recognizes and promotes public health and safety related to mine hazards in municipal planning processes.

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist also worked with municipalities to recognize and preserve mineral development opportunities by promoting mineral and aggregate resource potential. With the aid of the Abandoned Mines Information System database (AMIS), the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist also helped municipal governments to identify man-made hazards, such as mine hazards, to protect public health and safety. Sites identified in the AMIS data files can range from exploration trenches through multi-hazard abandoned mine locations to fully rehabilitated mines. Of the 5501 documented AMIS sites in Ontario, 2696 (48%) are in northeastern Ontario. The AMIS database includes information from many sources. Site-specific due diligence is therefore recommended.

In September, the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist attended a workshop hosted by MMA. Representatives from partner ministries and municipal governments from across northeastern Ontario participated. The workshop included an introduction to the One-Window planning process, and information on the services and planning assistance that are provided to municipalities. The informative sessions also included discussion of provincially significant wetlands, municipal responsibilities for roads and access, and the re-use and zoning of brownfields.

The most significant involvement with municipal planning during the year involved an Official Plan Amendment for the Town of Kirkland Lake to accommodate a new tourism development: Hockey Heritage North. MMA asked for MNDM's assistance in reviewing an application for an Official Plan Amendment to change a land use designation on certain industrial mining lands within the town of Kirkland Lake.

Hockey Heritage North had submitted a proposal to develop a tourism facility on certain mining lands, without due consideration of the original land use. MNDM reviewed this proposed change in land use designation with regard to possible future mineral developments, and to ensure that public health and safety would be protected from human-made hazards. The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist and the Mineral Development Coordinator, Mineral Development Group, worked with geotechnical engineering consultants to assess the industrial site.

Prior to any alternate land use, a number of geotechnical and environmental studies needed to be undertaken to assess the site, and identify subsequent reclamation and site monitoring needs to minimize any potential public health and safety risks. The area was host to numerous mine and environmental hazards. Hockey Heritage North and the Town of Kirkland Lake were willing to accept, monitor and manage them, after reviewing and implementing the recommendations made by their engineering consultants.

Also in Kirkland Lake, the conflict reported in *Report of Activities 2002* with regard to the plans of a private company to construct and operate an incinerator on a surface rights parcel, for which Queenston Mining Inc. holds the mining rights through a 21-year mining lease, appears to have been resolved. Following input from MNDM, the developer agreed to relocate the site of the proposed incinerator 100 m to the south to accommodate Queenston Mining Inc.'s interests in a significant gold resource immediately beneath the proposed site of the incinerator, and to secure a more stable site for the plant's foundations. Since then, however, the developer has withdrawn from plans to develop the incinerator.

The City of Timmins is starting work a new Official Plan to guide future development of the city. The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist and Mineral Development Group will assist with the plan development on such topics as defining areas of high mineral potential, ensuring access to conduct exploration and mine development, identifying potential hazard areas including surface and underground hazards, and recommending conditions for future land use. A land use committee, comprising City, MNDM and mining companies, has been proposed to deal with subjects including access for mineral exploration, development, transportation access corridors, industrial transport and industrial landfill sites.

First Nations

Through the Regional Land Use Geologist and the Mineral Development Group, MNDM's Mines and Mineral Division is developing relationships and local contacts with First Nation communities, and providing them with mineral development information. This relationship building will assist mineral sector clients when they notify communities of pending activities on First Nations' traditional lands. The communications that mineral sector clients and First Nation communities develop will help alleviate issues by ensuring that information is shared about the concerns of both parties.

Should mineral-related activities impact on treaty or aboriginal rights, appropriate compensation must be provided, usually as negotiated through an impact–benefit agreement. Although the only statutory requirement in the *Mining Act* for mineral sector clients to demonstrate fair and good-faith consultation with affected First Nation communities is at the advanced stage of exploration, MNDM recommends initial notification of First Nation communities as soon as possible after mining claims are staked. Mineral sector clients are advised to contact their local Regional Land Use Geologist or Mineral Development Consultant or Coordinator for advice and/or First Nation contact information.

THE NEED FOR CONSULTATION

On the recommendation of the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist, numerous mineral industry clients have begun to notify local First Nation communities concerning their plans to conduct mineral exploration activities within the First Nations' traditional lands. Some of the First Nation communities have embraced the notification process as an opportunity to promote community-based economic development. Others have recognized the opportunity that relationship building provides in protecting their interests through sharing information about their areas of concern with the explorationists.

NEW POLICIES FOR THE FAR NORTH

MNDM has recently adopted Policy G.A. 701-3 "Aboriginal Culturally Significant Sites", and Policy L.P. 201-1: "Licence of Occupation: Community Mineral Resource Zones" to accommodate the concerns of First Nations in the Far North about mineral exploration and development. These policies can be viewed on MNDM's Mining Lands web site at

http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/lands/policies/default_e.asp

Policy G.A. 701-3 is part of a pilot project to support the protection of aboriginal culturally significant sites. In accordance with this policy, MNDM will consider withdrawing from prospecting, staking, sale or lease aboriginal culturally significant sites in the Far North of Ontario. In general, the sites will not be larger than 200 metres by 200 metres.

For the purposes of the policy, "aboriginal culturally significant sites" are geographically defined areas supporting current or past human use such as a community meeting area (e.g., Pow Wow site), spiritual site, place of worship or cemetery or burial site. "Far North" is defined as "the area north of the northern limit of current commercial timber operation in the Province of Ontario". This definition is taken from the definition of "Area of Undertaking" from the MNR's Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management.

Requests to withdraw culturally significant sites can be made by a First Nation located in the Far North. The request must be accompanied by a Band Council Resolution. The resolution must specifically state why the site is an aboriginal culturally significant site. For example, it must specify whether it is a burial or religious site, etc. The Ministry will advise the First Nation of the possible risks to confidentiality concerning the reasons for withdrawal under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. MNDM will review the background information provided by the Band to see if it meets the following criteria:

- Does the First Nation meet the definition of Band under the *Indian Act*?
- Does the site meet the definition of aboriginal culturally significant site?
- Is the site larger than 200 metres by 200 metres? If it is, what is the reason?
- Is there existing land tenure on that site?
- What is the mineral potential of the site?

If the Ministry is not satisfied that the request is justified, it can refuse to withdraw the site from prospecting, staking, sale or lease.

Policy L.P. 201-1 reflects the government's commitment to helping people of the Far North of Ontario develop their economies. As part of this commitment, the Minister of Northern Development and Mines created a pilot project to establish economic development zones to help First Nations of the Far North explore for minerals in areas adjoining their Reserves. The economic development zone created under the *Mining Act* would be limited to 1600 metres (4 claim units) wide around the perimeter of the Reserve. First Nations from the Far North may apply to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mines and Minerals Division, MNDM, for a licence of occupation for such areas.

EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

In addition to using the policies outlined above to stimulate interest in mineral exploration and development on the part of First Nation communities, MNDM offers prospecting courses to interested First Nation communities. Mr. Peter Moses, First Nation Minerals Information Officer with the Resident Geologist Program travels to communities to provide prospector training.

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist was directly involved in a number of initiatives relating to First Nations and mineral exploration and development in 2003. Those initiatives included displaying mineral exploration and mining career opportunities at the first annual Constance Lake First Nation career fair.

MNDM continues to promote mineral exploration as a sustainable economic development opportunity for First Nation community members. There are opportunities for skilled field workers in contract work, such as claim staking, sample gathering and line cutting, and as entrepreneurs in prospecting, property and project development, and property options and sales.

Discussions by the northeast Regional land Use Geologist with Northern College and their affiliate, Haileybury School of Mines, resulted in the college preparing a customized prospectors course for First Nation communities. Haileybury School of Mines representatives also travelled to Attawapiskat to deliver a ten-day workshop for 20 individuals. Subjects included basic geology, panning, claim staking, geophysical surveys, etc. The end result has been the inclusion of prospector training in an initiative called the James Bay Employment and Training Partnership, which has been submitted to the federal Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership Program. The James Bay initiative is specific and keyed to the approval of the Federal Environmental Assessment of the De Beers Victor diamond project.

LAND CLAIMS

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist continued to support the Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat (ONAS) Temagami Land Claim negotiating team by participating as a member of the "Lands" working committee.

Other

Although there was not a significant change in staking activity in 2003, the latter part of the year saw a major resurgence in exploration activity for gold, base metal, copper-nickel, copper-zinc, platinum group metal, diamond, and industrial material deposits.

Local and regional prospecting communities rely on the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist as an advocate and facilitator when dealing with other Ontario government ministries and other stakeholders on various land use issues that may affect prospectors and mineral explorationists.

By maintaining geoscience and related expertise through attending technical meetings, reviewing geological literature, and taking part in workshops relating to aboriginal cultural awareness, the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist continued to identify emerging mineral sector issues and options for addressing them. Information was made available through poster displays and technical presentations at a range of events. They included the Northeastern Ontario Mines and Mineral Symposium, where a presentation about the forest management planning process was given; the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada annual convention; and the Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium. Posters relating to land use matters affecting explorationists were presented at all of these events. In addition, the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist attended various forest management planning information centres and planning team meetings.

Other activities in which the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist was involved included the Resource Roads conference, an event arranged by MNR for participants to address general Crown land access issues. The mineral sector's need to have access to areas of high mineral potential, to be aware of the current status of road systems and restricted road conditions, and to be notified of planned closures were highlighted.

The northeast Regional Land Use Geologist works closely with representatives of MNDM's Mineral Development and Lands Branch, which does site-specific work related to advanced exploration, mineral development, mining, and closure.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL LAND USE GEOLOGIST

Introduction

The southern Regional Land Use Geologist is officially responsible for Manitoulin Island and the area south of the French River, but for logistical reasons, also provided land use planning support during 2003 for the area along the north shore of Lake Huron.

There were many important land use planning initiatives in south-central Ontario during 2003. Some, such as the government's implementation of restrictions on development on the Oak Ridges Moraine, were strictly related to land use planning. Others, including the Crown Land Use Atlas and policies under development for Crown land designated as enhanced management areas, will have implications for mineral exploration and development in southern Ontario.

Ontario's Living Legacy

The Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) land use strategy was developed within the context of 3 planning areas, Boreal West, Boreal East, and Great Lakes–St. Lawrence. Ministry of Natural Resources' North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie are part of the OLL Great Lakes–St. Lawrence area. Although they are officially in the area for which the northeast Regional Land Use Geologist is responsible, for logistical reasons, the southern Regional Land Use Geologist addresses OLL matters for the entire Great Lakes–St. Lawrence area.

Of the 378 new protected areas designated under the Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) land use strategy, there are 54 new parks and 136 new conservation reserves located in south-central Ontario. A new conservation reserve northeast of Elliot Lake, commemorating 4 Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) employees killed in a helicopter crash in January 2003, has been added to the list of Ontario's Living Legacy protected areas being regulated in south-central Ontario.

SITE REGULATION

At the end of 2003, 156 sites had been regulated. Another 31 sites have undergone the public consultation process required prior to regulation. The current regulation status of the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence protected areas is shown in Table 13. The southern Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed the sites that were circulated for public consultation, and provided relevant comments to MNR. The progress of the sites through the regulation process was tracked, along with relevant information concerning any changes in size or conflict with pre-existing mining lands. In addition, comments were provided to MNR regarding proposed Management Plans and Statements of Conservation Interest that were prepared for some of the newly regulated protection areas.

Table 13. Regulation status of "Great Lakes–St. Lawrence" Ontario's Living Legacy (OLL) sites.

Current Status	Parks			Conservation Reserves		
	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated	Number of Sites Regulated	Total Number of Sites	% of Sites Regulated
Number of Sites	34	54	63%	122	136	90%
Planned Regulation – Early 2004	0	54	0%	0	136	0%
Total to be Regulated – Early 2004	34	54	63%	122	136	90%

SIGNATURE SITES

In addition to the 378 new protected areas in the province, the OLL land use strategy created 9 Signature Sites. Each Signature Site is a unique combination of pre-existing and new parks and conservation reserves, enhanced management areas and general-use areas. Four Signature Sites are located, at least in part, in south-central Ontario.

During 2003, the planning team for the Great Lakes Heritage Coast Signature Site shifted its focus from public consultation to data compilation and review. The Spanish River Signature Site steering committee was also busy compiling and reviewing information, including comments received at open houses held in 2002. The Algoma Highlands Signature Site planning team began its work during 2003. The District Geologist in the Sault Ste. Marie office is an advisor to the Algoma Highlands planning team.

The Kawartha Highlands Signature Site Local Stakeholder Committee submitted its final report to the Minister of Natural Resources in December 2001. In its report, the Local Stakeholder Committee recommended that the Kawartha Highlands Signature Site be regulated as a park. The Minister of Natural Resources proposed a new land use designation, Recreation Reserve, in the fall of 2002 in response to the report and issues raised by various interest groups. The new designation would have resulted in a regulated protected area that allowed the use of snowmobiles and ATVs, and permitted hunting and fishing to take place, but prohibited industrial development activities, including forestry and mining. The act to establish Recreation Reserves as a class of protected areas, and to legislate the Kawartha Highlands Signature Site as a Recreation Reserve, passed first reading in 2002. In 2003, the decision to designate the Kawartha Highlands Signature Site as a Recreation Reserve was overturned. It was designated as a park by the *Kawartha Highlands Signature Site Park Act* in June, 2003. During 2003, the southern Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed and commented on documentation leading to the regulation of the Signature Site, and worked with colleagues at MNR to resolve a conflict with mining lands located along the southwest margin of the site.

DISENTANGLEMENT

The southern Regional Land Use Geologist was also involved in providing background material regarding forest reserves in south-central Ontario to the Ontario Prospectors Association (OPA) and the Partnership for Public Lands (PPL) in 2003, in support of the "disentanglement" work described earlier in this report. The 6 stand-alone forest reserves still under discussion, along with several of the sites for which the OPA and PPL could not establish joint recommendations for disentanglement, are located in the area for which the southern Regional Land Use Geologist is responsible.

ROOM TO GROW

The Ontario Forest Accord, which was released at the same time as the OLL land use strategy, includes provisions for establishing additional protected areas if the amount of wood harvested from within a forest management unit increases. The provision for establishing additional protected areas is known as "Room to Grow".

The Ministry of Natural Resources has established a Room to Grow Leadership Team. The Senior Manager of the Resident Geologist Program is a member of this Leadership Team. A Room to Grow Implementation Team was also established, under the direction of the Leadership Team. It is the Implementation Team's goal to create a "guidelines document" for the Room to Grow process. The southern Regional Land Use Geologist is a member of the Implementation Team. The northwest Regional Land Use Geologist also provides advice to the Implementation Team based on his direct involvement in the two pilot Room to Grow processes (Bowater and Longlac Wood Industry initiatives).

ENHANCED MANAGEMENT AREAS

The OLL land use strategy also identified a number of enhanced management areas (EMAs) across the province. Given that the work of regulating the new parks and conservation reserves is now well advanced, MNR has turned its attention to establishing the guidelines for activities within EMAs. Some of the guidelines being proposed raised concerns within Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) about their potential impacts on mineral exploration and development. By the end of 2003, the Regional Land Use Geologists were working with MNR in an effort to resolve these concerns.

Other Crown Land Activities

As noted earlier, the Ministry of Natural Resources made a draft of its Crown Land Use Atlas and associated land use policies available during 2002 for public review at

http://crownlandusecatlas.mnr.gov.on.ca/

The atlas is a compilation of land use policies and directives formerly found in MNR's District Land Use Guidelines of 1983, and area-specific land use plans, such as the Madawaska Highlands Land Use Plan released in 1997. MNDM undertook a review of the land use atlas, and found that some policies regarding mineral exploration and development were different in different areas. As a result, the Land Use Policy and Planning Coordinator and the southern Regional Land Use Geologist reviewed the policies and suggested amendments to MNR staff. Once the necessary revisions arising from the various reviews are made, an official version of the Atlas will be released. It will be the authoritative source of area-specific land use direction for Crown lands.

The southern Regional Land Use Geologist initiated a project to review all southern Ontario withdrawals of mining rights. In November 2003, the southern Regional Land Use Geologist met with MNR planning staff to begin to review some of these withdrawals, to identify any that are redundant or no longer needed. It is anticipated that some of the land currently under these withdrawal orders will be reopened during 2004.

The Niagara Escarpment Plan

Although the Niagara Escarpment Plan underwent its mandatory five-year review in 2001, the proposed changes and updates to the plan had not been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources by the end of 2003.

The southern Regional Land Use Geologist had prepared a report on the location of the toe and brow of the escarpment in the Parkway Belt West area in 2000. This area is located just north of Hamilton and Burlington, and south of the community of Waterdown. The report was prepared for the Niagara Escarpment Commission in response to local opposition to new land use designations that were established within this area.

The contentious land use designations are located within the Niagara Escarpment Plan's Parkway Belt West area. This area had originally been identified as part of the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development area, but had been withheld while the government decided where hydro and transportation corridors would be situated. Once this work was completed, the government passed responsibility for the area in question to the Niagara Escarpment Commission, which then placed its land use designations on the land. Some landowners disagreed with the land use designations and their restrictions. Since some argued they were not actually on the Niagara Escarpment, the toe and brow of the escarpment in that strip of land had to be accurately established before a hearing could address their concerns.

An Ontario Municipal Board hearing was scheduled during the summer of 2003 to address the concerns about the land use designations. The southern Regional Land Use Geologist was scheduled to attend and provide testimony at the hearing during a three-week period. In preparation for the hearing, he attended a number of meetings with the Niagara Escarpment Commission's legal council, and led a field trip to the area of concern. Due to a number of legal challenges, however, the hearing was postponed. It may be rescheduled in 2004.

Forest Management Plans

As of April 1, 2004, there will be 49 Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL) management units in the province. Of these, 6 are situated in the southern Regional Land Use Geologist's area. Two of the 6 are atypical. One is the Algonquin Park Forest, managed by the Algonquin Forest Authority, which is an Ontario Crown Agency charged with the responsibility for sustainable forest management in Algonquin Provincial Park. The other is the Southern Ontario Forest Management Unit. It is outside of the "Area of the Undertaking" covered by the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*, and is primarily made up of private land.

The locations of the forest management units are illustrated in Figure 1. The names of the forest management units in the southern Regional Land Use Geologist's region are listed in Table 14. They are listed in chronological order according to the SFL plan period.

Table 14. List of forest management units in the southern Regional Land Use Geologist's region (2004–2005).

FMU #	FMU Name	Plan Period	Status	Plan Review Date	MNR Lead District	RLUG Region
451	Algonquin Park Forest	2000–2020	AFA	2005	Algonquin Park	S
220	Bancroft–Minden Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Bancroft	S
140	Mazinaw–Lanark Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Bancroft	S
780	Ottawa Valley Forest	2001–2021	SFL	2006	Pembroke	S
360	French–Severn Forest	2004–2024	SFL	2009	Parry Sound	S
990	Southern Ontario			n/a	various	S
Status:						
- Forest management units are designated under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, Section 7						
- SFL – Sustainable Forest Licence; AFA – Algonquin Forest Authority						
- Information (SFL Name, Status, Plan Period) current at date of list preparation						
- All management units effective as of April 1, 2004						

The southern Regional Land Use Geologist has been working to promote mineral resource values to forest management plan authors, and to highlight opportunities for the mineral sector to contribute to the development of plans through the forest management planning process. Mineral sector representatives can provide input regarding the location of access roads, identification of areas of potential disturbance to mineral exploration assets, and the abandonment of roads and water crossings. Once the plans have been completed and approved, it is important to have mineral sector representation on the Local Citizens Committees (LCCs). The Regional Land Use Geologists have been actively trying to ensure complete representation on these committees.

Municipal Planning

It was a very active year for the southern Regional Land Use Geologist from a municipal planning perspective. Figure 2 shows municipalities from across the province that were working on new Official Plans or whose Official Plans were undergoing their five-year review. The Regional Land Use Geologist for southern Ontario reviewed and commented on 11 draft and final Official Plans during 2003. Table 15 provides a summary of the Official Plans and planning instruments reviewed.

Table 15. Planning documents reviewed during 2003.

Planning Documents/Instruments	Number
Draft Official Plans	8
Final Official Plans	3
Official Plan Data Requests	3
Official Plan 5-Year Reviews	2
Official Plan Background Studies	4
Official Plan Amendments	3
Niagara Escarpment Plan Amendments	3
Subdivision Plans	2
Zoning By-Law Reviews	1
Transportation Reviews	9

It is important for the Regional Land Use Geologists to update their municipal planning skills and knowledge. During 2003, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MMA) held a number of workshops across the province to present new and updated planning information. The Regional Land Use Geologist for southern Ontario attended municipal training sessions involving the ministries that partner with MMA to administer municipal planning in the province, and municipal planners and planning consultants in London and Sudbury, and gave presentations. Resident Geologist Program staff from southern Ontario represented MNDM at a training session in Kingston in the fall of 2003.

First Nations

Progress was slow in the Algonquins of Golden Lake land claim negotiations this year. An update on the status and progress of the land claim was presented by MNR to MNDM in the fall of 2003. Negotiations are ongoing and will continue into 2004.

In an effort to apprise all Resident Geologist Program (RGP) staff of the treaty and constitutional rights of First Nations, a session to address these subjects was added to the Resident Geologist Program annual meeting held in Timmins in September 2003. Such sessions will help RGP staff assist explorationists working near First Nation communities and respond to queries they may receive from community representatives.

Other

One of the major projects completed in 2003 was the preparation of the first edition of 1:250 000 scale automated mineral resource assessment maps showing the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential (PSMP) evaluations for industrial minerals for the province. Each of the 89 maps covers a 1:250 000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet, and illustrates the location of important sand and gravel deposits, recommended bedrock-derived aggregate areas and other industrial minerals. The maps were created and given an initial edit followed by corrections, additions and a second edit by the southern Regional Land Use Geologist. Once the second edit was completed, the maps were forwarded to the appropriate District Geologist for final edits. All District Geologists' edits were completed by August 2003, and final versions of the PSMP Industrial Minerals maps were prepared. The electronic files used to create these maps are posted on a shared drive so that all Resident Geologist Program staff can access the files as resources for land use planning initiatives.

In November 2003, the Mineral Deposit Inventory database (MDI2)was updated across the province. The database is one of the fundamental data sets used to prepare the mineral resource assessment maps using the automated process. This update started the process of putting together the 2004 edition of the maps.

The Regional Land Use Geologist for southern Ontario attended the 2003 Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada annual convention in March, the Ontario Prospectors Association's Ontario Exploration and Geoscience Symposium held in December 2003, and the Northeastern Ontario Mines and Minerals Symposium held in April of 2003 in Haileybury. Work was done to assist in the preparation of the posters exhibited, and the handouts that were provided to delegates at the events.

Metric Conversion Table

Conversion from SI to Imperial			Conversion from Imperial to SI		
SI Unit	*Multiplied by*	*Gives*	*Imperial Unit*	*Multiplied by*	*Gives*
		LENGTH			
1 mm	0.039 37	inches	1 inch	**25.4**	mm
1 cm	0.393 70	inches	1 inch	**2.54**	cm
1 m	3.280 84	feet	1 foot	**0.304 8**	m
1 m	0.049 709	chains	1 chain	20.116 8	m
1 km	0.621 371	miles (statute)	1 mile (statute)	**1.609 344**	km
		AREA			
1 cm^2	0.155 0	square inches	1 square inch	**6.451 6**	cm^2
1 m^2	10.763 9	square feet	1 square foot	**0.092 903 04**	m^2
1 km^2	0.386 10	square miles	1 square mile	2.589 988	km^2
1 ha	2.471 054	acres	1 acre	0.404 685 6	ha
		VOLUME			
1 cm^3	0.061 023	cubic inches	1 cubic inch	**16.387 064**	cm^3
1 m^3	35.314 7	cubic feet	1 cubic foot	0.028 316 85	m^3
1 m^3	1.307 951	cubic yards	1 cubic yard	0.764 554 86	m^3
		CAPACITY			
1 L	1.759 755	pints	1 pint	0.568 261	L
1 L	0.879 877	quarts	1 quart	1.136 522	L
1 L	0.219 969	gallons	1 gallon	**4.546 090**	L
		MASS			
1 g	0.035 273 962	ounces (avdp)	1 ounce (avdp)	28.349 523	g
1 g	0.032 150 747	ounces (troy)	1 ounce (troy)	**31.103 476 8**	g
1 kg	2.204 622 6	pounds (avdp)	1 pound (avdp)	**0.453 592 37**	kg
1 kg	0.001 102 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	**907.184 74**	kg
1 t	1.102 311 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	**0.907 184 74**	t
1 kg	0.000 984 21	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	**1016.046 908 8**	kg
1 t	0.984 206 5	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	**1.016 046 90**	t
		CONCENTRATION			
1 g/t	0.029 166 6	ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	1 ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	34.285 714 2	g/t
1 g/t	0.583 333 33	pennyweights/ ton (short)	1 pennyweight/ ton (short)	1.714 285 7	g/t

OTHER USEFUL CONVERSION FACTORS

	Multiplied by	
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	31.103 477	grams per ton (short)
1 gram per ton (short)	0.032 151	ounces (troy) per ton (short)
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	20.0	pennyweights per ton (short)
1 pennyweight per ton (short)	0.05	ounces (troy) per ton (short)

Note: Conversion factors which are in bold type are exact. The conversion factors have been taken from or have been derived from factors given in the Metric Practice Guide for the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Industries, published by the Mining Association of Canada in co-operation with the Coal Association of Canada.

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